

beseaching him to bless our civil rulers, and the representatives of the people, preserve and strengthen in their union, inspire them with an ardent, disinterested love of their country, and direct to the most efficacious measures for establishing the rights of America; that he would graciously bless all the people, and grant that a spirit of incorruptible patriotism, and pure undefiled religion, may universally prevail." This public recognition of the Christian religion was renewed frequently during the war. Devotion to God and reliance on his Providence were then the order of the day, and the nation waited for help from on high.

Under this view of the character and feelings of the men who obtained our liberties and organized our government, nothing short of an explicit declaration on their part could justify the belief, that they would cast off the authority of God, and trample under foot his holy religion, the moment they had obtained their liberty. No such explicit declaration can be found; but on the contrary we find that the convention who framed our constitution, after they had recognized the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest, by excluding it from the days given to the president to return the laws submitted to him for his signature, acknowledged Jesus Christ to be the Lord of themselves and of the people whom they represented. By turning to the close of the constitution, you will find the following interesting words:

"Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787." Here let me ask, was it that the illustrious Washington and his peers, when acting for the States in forming that instrument, acknowledged as their Lord? Was it not the Lord Jesus Christ, the same Saviour who was publicly recognized and worshipped by the Congress of seventy-five?

The constitution, then, explicitly recognizes Jesus Christ as the Lord of this highly favored nation; and the conclusion is irresistible, that its framers, and the people who adopted it, intended that the government should be a Christian republic, free from all religious tests, and religious establishments, but under the moral discipline and salutary regulations of the word of God.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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BORDAY.—The newly arrived missionaries, are principally engaged in the acquisition of the native language. Mr. Graves continues to the acquisition of the Malabar, in every way, in which he can get access to them, and his opportunities are frequent. There appear to be individual cases, in which the power of the Gospel has been experienced, by persons of different nations and languages.

The price of the following is a second edition of the New Testament. The expense of this edition is borne by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Tracts are printed also, and in a rapid course of distribution.

The schools of the mission contained about 1,100 boys, and nearly 600 girls. The advance of public opinion, in favor of female education, was very perceptible. The missionaries express their high gratification that Miss Farrar had come out, with a view of devoting herself to that part of the work.

The Brahmins are said to be losing their hold of the people, so far as the progress of knowledge has extended.

An appeal for additional laborers is made to the American churches.

CEYLON.—The Mission Seminary at Batticotta, in which the most promising field of labor is situated, is in the execution of a view to their tiring ministers of the gospel, or employed in other useful stations, contains 75 scholars. The preparatory school at Tilligally, from whence the seminary is supplied, contains 100 boys. The number of girls in the Female Boarding School at Ondowalla, was about 20—making the whole number of scholars more than 200.

There are between 80 and 90 schools under the care, and at the expense, of this mission, in neighboring villages, the pupils living with their parents. The number of such pupils is about 3,000.

The field for distribution—books, in connexion with this mission, is growing wider, and will be almost infinite. The inhabitants of the neighboring continent speak the same language, and are exceedingly desirous of receiving Tracts and portions of the Scriptures.

WESTERN ASIA.—Mr. Temple, recently from this mission, has been employed during the year past in visiting Auxiliaries, pleading the cause of missions, and pronouncing in our churches.

The missionaries at Beyroot, having been compelled by the present war to resort to Malta, are engaged in translations, and in maturing plans for future labors. Their attainments in the Arabic, Turkish and Modern Greek languages, are such as to give them a great advantage, in among the sanctified.

The American Mission Press at Malta sent forth 124 books and tracts, from the commencement of operations down to the last day of December, 1828; viz. 72 in Modern Greek, 47 in Italian, and 5 in Armo-Turkish. The number of copies printed, is 211,550. Among the books printed are the Pilgrim's Progress, the Saint's Rest, Porteus' Evidences, the Dairymen's Daughter, Payson's Address to Scammon, and the Shepherd of Sabulby Plain. The works printed by this press, are executed in a beautiful style of printing particularly the Tracts in Armo-Turkish of which a sufficient number are printed to form a volume.

The Armenian ecclesiastics are of great service in translating and correcting for the press.

The Committee stated at some length the objects of Mr. Anderson's agency, and his travels in Greece, so far as they had been ascertained.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

At the close of the report of the Cherokee Mission, the Committee thus express themselves on the question of removal:

"At the present time, the eyes of America, and of not a few individuals in Europe, are directed to this tribe, on account of the measures, which are in contemplation for their removal. The Cherokees are in a state of great anxiety in regard to the question, whether they are to reside on the lands which they received from their fathers, or be constrained to migrate to a country for which they have no attachment, and in which, as far as we have been informed, no convenient resting place of a few years, whence, as they apprehend, they shall be driven away, dispersed, and destroyed. This is undoubtedly the general, if not the universal, state of feeling among them; and it is certain, that such a state of feeling must, so long as it exists, be a great hindrance to those improvements, which have been for some years in progress, and which it is the special object of this Board to promote."

"It has been a subject of serious deliberation with the Committee, how far it became them to express any opinion, with respect to the removal of the Indians which is now so much agitated. The agents of the Union, and the agents of the Cherokees, are in a state of great anxiety in regard to their direction. The missionaries have uniformly instructed not to interfere with the political, commercial, or municipal affairs of the natives for whose benefit they were sent forth. It has not been thought a violation of these principles, however, for the missionaries among the Cherokees to assure them, that they might rely upon the justice of the United States, and that all the treaty stipulations with them would be honorably fulfilled. By giving such assurances, the missionaries supposed, that they were doing what was right and proper in itself, and what would meet with the decided approbation of the general government. The agents of the Union, however, in their official instructions, have directed, that in all their negotiations with the Cherokees, they should be scrupulously refrained from giving advice.

"The Committees feel bound, on this occasion, to declare that, in their judgment, no Indians should be compelled to leave the lands which they derived from their ancestors, of which they are in peaceful possession, and which have been guaranteed to them by solemn treaties. In all negotiations with them, on the subject of removal, it must be obvious, that the terms should be just and reasonable in

themselves; that the acceptance or rejection of them should be left to the free and unbiased determination of the Indians; and that any proceeding, in opposition to these principles, would be altogether unjustifiable, and such as should never be expected from a Christian people.

"Deeply impressed with these views, the Committee would affectionately recommend it to the members of this Board and to the Christian community, to offer up fervent and unceasing prayers to the God of heaven, that all the measures, which may be adopted in relation to the Indians, may be dictated by justice and benevolence; and that the efforts which may be made for their temporal and spiritual welfare may be crowned with entire success."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Opposition to the Missionaries.—On this subject the Committee say: "The opposition to the work of the Lord in these islands, though it may bring inexpressible misery upon the guilty authors of it, and must therefore be lamented by every compassionate man, and though it doubtless has corrupted some of the natives, and withheld many from the influence of the Gospel, may yet have been so overruled, as to have prevented other evils of great magnitude, and thus indirectly have aided the progress of truth. It made the missionaries feel more strongly than they otherwise might have done, the necessity of union. It taught them to look to God as their powerful deliverer. It called upon them to trust in his promises, and to depend upon his aid for the salvation of perishing millions. Who will not regret that he has not put forth more strength, and given himself to the work with more entire self-consecration?"

Case of Lieutenant Percival.—Documents were read relative to the trial of Lieutenant Percival, of the United States ship Dolphin, for the outrages committed by himself and his crew on the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. The trial having been instituted on complaint of the Presidential Committee to the Secretary of the Navy, and it appearing from the documents that the Secretary of the Navy, although once requested, had not yet communicated the result of the trial, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested to communicate to this Board the decision of the court of inquiry in relation to the complaints of this Board against Lieutenant Percival, and the proceedings of the government thereupon, and that the President and Vice President of this Board be requested to communicate the preceding resolution to the Secretary of the Navy."

THIS ENTERED UPON A COURSE OF BOUNDLESS BENEFICENCE AND HAPPINESS; AND IF FIVE THOUSAND OTHERS HAVE BECOME, FOR THE FIRST TIME, DEEPLY SERIOUS AND PRAYERFUL, AND ARE BROUGHT IN TO CIRCUMSTANCES, WHICH OFTEN ISSUE IN TRUE CONVERSION; AND THESE ARE VERY MODERATE ESTIMATES;—IF THESE THINGS APPEAR, THE INFLUENCE OF THE GOSPEL, MAY HAVE BEEN SO OVERRULED, AS TO HAVE PREVENTED OTHER EVILS OF GREAT MAGNITUDE, AND THUS INDIRECTLY HAVE AIDED THE PROGRESS OF TRUTH. IT MADE THE MISSIONARIES FEEL MORE STRONGLY THAN THEY OTHERWISE MIGHT HAVE DONE, THE NECESSITY OF UNION. IT TAUGHT THEM TO LOOK TO GOD AS THEIR POWERFUL DELIVERER. IT CALLED UPON THEM TO TRUST IN HIS PROMISES, AND TO DEPEND UPON HIS AID FOR THE SALVATION OF PERISHING MILLIONS. WHO WILL NOT REGRET THAT HE HAS NOT PUT FORTH MORE STRENGTH, AND GIVEN HIMSELF TO THE WORK WITH MORE ENTIRE SELF-CONSECRATION?"

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THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.

"From documents which we received a few days since, in a letter from a friend residing in the State of Mississippi, we perceive that the United States Government are resorting to the same measures for the removal of the Choctaws which have excited so much, and such merited censure in the case of the Creeks and Cherokees. Unless they remove, the Choctaws are threatened with the laws of Mississippi, i.e., with the annihilation of their independence, and the destruction of slaves."

"It is impossible for man to foresee. One thing is clear, however, and that is, that the friends and supporters of the mission should not suffer these souls for which Christ died, to perish for want of aid that our Christian community can supply. And there never probably was a case, in which care, vigilance and evangelical teaching could do more for a people in a few years, than the same things seem likely to do for the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, if the merciful visitations of our Heavenly Father should be continued."

Catholic mission to the Islands.—In the year 1826, a Catholic mission consisting of three ecclesiastics and six laymen, landed in the Pacific Ocean, arriving at the Sandwich Islands particularly in view. The mission was undertaken probably with the knowledge of the French authorities, civil and ecclesiastical. "The general fact of the embarkation was known to the committee of this Board, soon after it took place, and no small solicitude was felt, lest the introduction of an imposing superstition, under the garb of Christianity, should be followed by serious and permanent mischief. It did not seem advisable to take any notice of the matter in either of the two last annual reports; but now the design is so far developed, and so extensively manifested, that a brief account of what has transpired concerning it would be appropriate."

"It is probable that the attention of the Catholic church was attracted to the Sandwich Islands by what was published concerning them in France, as having been derived from the missionaries. Just at this time it happened that John Rivers, a Frenchman of base character, was on a visit to his native country, after having resided many years at the Islands. He gave glowing descriptions of the climate and soil, and pretended that he had large possessions received from the chiefs, and it was by his advice, as the missionaries declare, that their mission was commenced. He appears to have deserved them, and his friends they have not been able to find."

"The missionaries arrived at Honolulu in the summer of 1826, and were received to be expected, at successive assemblies of our large and religious Societies.

"A respectful and affectionate tribute was then paid to the memory of the Hon. John Hooker, and the venerable and illustrious J. J. Jay, members of the Board, who died within the last year. Both these lamented individuals were distinguished by their pious attachment to the cause, in which the Board is embarked."

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THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—We gave an account some time since of the formation of the "Cuyahoga Co. Bible Society," and we are happy to learn that it has been efficient in its operations. Already 1,000 *and a half townships* in the County have been thoroughly explored—737 families visited, of which 75 were found entirely destitute of the scriptures, and 155 having only parts of them, making a total of 230 families to be supplied in the nine and a half townships. These, we understand, have been supplied. 257 Bibles and Testaments were distributed in the course of four weeks.—*W. Intell.*

The South District Conference of the Baptized Churches and Friends to Humanity, at their annual meeting, Sept. 11 in St. Clair county, Illinois, cordially approved the special resolution of the Am. Bible Society, and recommended the object to all their churches, the members thereof, and the public at large.—*Pioneer abr.*

The Work begun in Massachusetts.—The Hampshire Bible Society at their meeting for business on Wednesday last, voted to raise, in addition to their ordinary contributions, the sum of \$3000, in aid of the efforts of the American Bible Society within two years from the month of May last. As the usual receipts of the Society are probably from seven to eight hundred dollars, the whole amount, already or hereafter to be raised within the same period, may be estimated at \$40,000, or about \$4,500. The Franklin Bible Society and the Hampshire Bible Society have also engaged with great earnestness in the same cause, the former pledging itself to raise, within the same time, \$2,500, and the latter \$5,000.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Boice, of South Hadley, has accepted an appointment as temporary Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of South Carolina, and that he expects to spend the coming winter in that state, to promote the fulfilment of the special resolution of May last.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

[See Temperance department, in the last page.]

Wiscasset, Me.—Several merchants here have resolved to trim, brandy and gin no longer. A meeting has been held, which prepared to organize a society. At the meeting, Judge Smith voted almost every case of laundry and of assault and battery, brought into the county courts, to the intertempore use of intoxicating liquors. F. Cook Esq. has practised total abstinence more than a year past, after a temperance use for more than 50 years, and has sustained no injury to his health or comfort from the change.—*Zion's Adv. adv.*

Maine.—At the meeting in Wiscasset, the Rev. Mr. Miller, for the Soc. of Temperance, has visited about 40 towns and finds much encouragement. He thinks the consumption of spirits for 6 months past, is not half so great in any town he has visited, as was usual in former years. In Brownsville and Milo, no intoxicating liquors are retained. But the public do not know the enormous extent of intemperance.

Williamstown, Mass.—We were told the other day by a gentleman from Williamstown, Mass. that there was not a single store, either in that place, Bennington, or Adams, each of them containing from 2000 to 4000 inhabitants, where liquors could be purchased, except for medical purposes. This fact is the more remarkable, because, as we have occasion to know, those towns in former years had their full share of drunkards, many of whom we are assured, have now forsaken their cups and become valuable members of society.

Journal of Com.

Conn. Obs.

St. Albans, Vt.—The first annual meeting was held on the 6th inst. The number of members has increased from 35 to 150. Sales of spirits diminished since 1828, from 6600 gallons to 2489, as appears by actual returns from 16 traders. Still, more goods have been sold. It is ascertained that 50 farmers have performed their summer's work without spirits. The master carpenter at a drawing was lately heard to say, while offering rum to the hands, that he could not get rid of a drop. A gentleman in another part of the country, who had been at considerable expense in fitting up a distillery, has found popular opinion so strong that he has determined to throw up the business, and says his distillery must close.

W. T. Chron.

Shelter-Island.—The inhabitants of Shelter-Island, in Suffolk County, L. I., have assembled a meeting, and formed a Temperance Society.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Death of a Master.—We have mentioned the death of Mr. Swift, occasioned by the discharge of a musket at a late military parade in Middleborough. A correspondent says, "The man that fired the gun was unconscious that it was loaded with shot, and it is believed that **strong drink** was the occasion of his ignorance."

Muster Event.—On the 10th inst., at a militia review in Rochester, N. Y., a young man drank very freely in the forenoon. On sitting down to dinner, he took a double dose of brandy, immediately after which went into a fit and soon died.

Aber Baker, of Yarmouth, Me.—was drowned at New York on Friday the 9th inst. He had taken a glass of gin early in the evening. His brother said that he was incapable of taking care of himself after he had drunk spirit.

Without Natural Affection.—It is one characteristic of a long course of indulgence in drinking ardent spirits, that it blunts all the common sensibilities, makes man as vicious to his own house, and reduces him to the state of the heathen who are "without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful."

The Ep. Watchman says that Bp. Brownell will commence his western missionary tour on or near the 5th of November, and that the Rev. William Richmond, of Bloomingdale, N. Y., is appointed to accompany him in place of the Rev. F. L. Hoskins.

W. L. CHAPLIN, Sec'y.

SABBATH UNION.

Communications for the Executive Committee, or on any business of the General Union for Promoting the Observation of the Christian Sabbath, can be addressed for the present to Mr. Lewis Tappan, Corresponding Secretary, p. 14 Nassau-street, or 122 Pearl-street, N. Y.

The gentlemen appointed General Agents have declined accepting the trust, from various considerations. A successor to the late lamented Corresponding Secretary has been appointed, but he has deemed it to be his duty to decline the kind attention paid to them in all the American towns through which they passed.

A writer in the Montreal Herald recommends that the Sexton go round the church in service time, to awaken people who may be asleep.

FOREIGN.

War at an end.—Since there has been very important news, we have received from the seat of the war in Turkey. The rumors of the capture of Constantinople were unfounded.

But great success had attended the Russian arms, and the Sultan had no longer a prospect of retaining even his capital. Gen. Delichet entered the city of Adrianople, 114 miles from Constantinople, on the 20th of August, with 28,000 men, his whole army consisting of 56,000 men. No blood was shed. The Russian troops then advanced towards the capital, and took possession of several smaller towns; Gen. Roth to Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora, not more than 30 miles distant. At the same time the Russian Vice Admiral Ricard was at Tenedos, ready to receive the fleet, and co-operate with the Russians.

Admiral Greig had also come from the Black Sea, whence he could easily reach Constantinople. Thus situated in respect to foreign enemies, the Turkish government could not confide in the fidelity of its own subjects. It is said that a conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople on the part of the Janissaries, to take the life of the Sultan, and that 500 Janissaries had been put to death. At length the Sultan, under advice from the foreign ambassadors at his court, sent plenipotentiaries to the Russian head-quarters, and a *Treaty of Peace* was concluded about the 29th of August. The account differs as to the place where the negotiations were held; whether Adrianople, or in the Russian camp advanced before Constantinople itself. Noticing official record, the treaty was signed at Tenedos.

It is said to be on the basis of the treaty of Acre, by which the Sultan agreed to pay all the expenses of the war. It is also said that Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria are to be placed under the government of Russia.

The emancipation of Greece is to be unconditionally recognized, several fortresses on the Black Sea are to be given up, the free navigation of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean to be secured by the demolition of several fortresses on the Bosphorus. The Turkish plenipotentiary with the treaty was escorted into Constantinople by 4000 Cossacks. The Russian prisoners were immediately released, and were detained on board.

Indian Testimony.—An American, meeting one of the distant tribes of our North Western borders, was invited to smoke with one of the principal men as a token of friendship. The Indian was then invited by the stranger to drink some rum or whiskey, but immediately refused and was much affected.

On being questioned, he said he had formerly drunk whiskey, and when intoxicated was deranged and frantic, so that his squaw was obliged to keep out of his reach every knife and tomahawk. On one such occasion she overlooked a tomahawk. She soon perceived her mistake, and seizing their youngest child placed it on her back and, it pursued and killed the child.

Unnatural.—A woman belonging to New-Ipawich, has been condemned to jail at Amherst, N. H., charged with the murder of her own child, about five months old, by neglecting, starving, and beating it in such a manner as to occasion its death. Her husband has also been condemned, charged as being accessory to the crime. *Intemperate habits* are said to have been the cause.

Trar.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Greeks thirsting for knowledge.—The Rev. Mr. Robertson writes from Greece, that though the avidity of the people for every kind of instruction and all sorts of books is astonishingly great, yet their wish to become possessed of the Bible is altogether surpassing in its eagerness. It does seem indeed, as if their hearts were expressly prepared from on high to receive a blessing inconceivably more precious than civil liberty.

Phil. Rec.

Ignorance of Greek Priests.—Mr. Robertson had occasion to reprove an Abbot's servant for stealing, in the presence of his master. He asked him if he knew the name of commanding officer, and could not make the servant understand him. Indeed many of the priests, when asked the same question, will answer ayes, making the number the same as that of their sacraments.

The National Assembly of Greece closed its sittings on the 18th of August. A body of 2 or 3000 Greeks regular troops, disaffected on account of the failure of their pay, quitted their camp before Thebes on the 18th, and refused to serve again the enemy. All their artillery, which probably was not much, fell into the hands of the Turks.

New Churches in Bristol, Eng.—S. Frost Esq. writes to his friend in New York, that there are 8 churches and meeting houses now going up in Bristol; a city which contained at the last census less than 100,000 inhabitants. Four of these are Episcopalian, one Methodist, one Baptist

and one of Lady Huntington's connection. They are needed, for it has been discovered that half the population in Bristol and London do not go to any place of worship. In one large manufactory in London employing 500 of the prime mechanics that money can produce from all parts of the empire, not 20 is said to go to any church!

N. Y. Obs. abr.

Union Presbyterian Church, City of New-York.—A church by this name was organized on the 13th inst. by a committee of the Presbytery of New-York. It consists of 35 members, gathered from 7 or 8 churches, and worships in Vandewater street. Three elders were elected and installed, and two deacons were ordained. The Rev. C. G. Finch was to preach to them on the last Sabbath. *td.*

The Presbytery of the District of Columbia has resolved, that measures be taken to furnish the Synod of Philadelphia, with the ultimate intention of giving it to the Presbyteries, south of the District, to be formed into a new Synod, the vigor and facility of whose operations would surpass those of the present arrangement. It is expected that the Presbytery of Baltimore will unite in the same object.

Baptist Church in Maine.—The two most extensive revivals among the New England towns have been, at Jefferson and Olaine, where missionaries have labored. From almost every part of the State the complaint is heard, that the Baptists are rapidly increasing.

Z. Adv. abr.

Illinois Baptist Association.—The state of religion in these churches is low. The Edwardsville and Rock Spring churches applied for admission at their late meeting and were rejected. The association as a body is inimical to the Baptist and Missionary Societies, Theological Seminaries and Sabbath Schools, while the two churches are friendly to them.—*Pioneer abr.*

Central Agency.—The Board of the Central Agency met last week, at the time appointed, in this village. We understand that great unanimity prevailed in their deliberations, and that an address from the Parent Society will soon be sent to the general circular. It gives us pleasure to be able to add, that Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Madison, has been chosen by the Parent Society as Corresponding Secretary of the Agency, to the entire satisfaction of the members of the Board.—*West. Rec.*

Meeting at Leicester, Mass.—The Auxiliary Missionary Society of the Worcester Central Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday last at Leicester. A public address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Allen of Shrewsbury, after which the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were made and accepted, accompanied by an address of the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Worcester. Remarks were then made by the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, of Holden, and a concluding address by the Rev. Mr. Green, of Boston, who attended as a deputation from the Am. Board. The receipts for the year were \$1,138.73, including a legacy of the late Martin Thaxter of Melrose, with interest from his bequest to date of the report \$237.23.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the Rev. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, and installed Pastor of the First Church and Society of Windham, Conn.; Introductory prayer by Rev. Daniel G. Sprague; sermon by Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. of Albany, N. Y.; consecrating prayer by Rev. Jesse Fisher; charge to the Pastor by Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D.; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Dennis Platt; charge to the people by Rev. Anson S. Atwood; concluding prayer by Rev. Edward Ball.

Mr. Owen, of Lamark, arrived in the Pacific at Liverpool.—He says the Americans are not capable of governing themselves, and he consequently abandons all ideas of reforming them.

It is stated in a French newspaper, that an inhabitant of Lyons grafted upon the same stem, red and white grapes, and peaches and apricots, which all flowered at the same time, and gave ripe fruit within a few days of each other.

A chemist in Bristol, Eng., has contrived the following mode of securing accuracy in his assistants, and enabling the purchased to detect error.—In the centre of his shop is a large board, in which are placed all the forms or narrative drugs and medicines—on the back of this cupboard are painted the words "poison cupboard"; so that if the assistant should (which is very improbable) be at the trouble to open this cupboard in order to make a mistake, the customer would immediately detect it. Something of this kind ought to be ordered by the Legislature, and a list should be made out of articles which could only be kept in the "poison cupboard."

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Mr. Cesar Moreau, for several years Vice Consul of France in Great Britain, has received from the Baron de Borda, (the destined future monarch of France,) a complete series of statistical tables of all the countries of the world, exhibiting every point necessary to the distinct appreciation of the elements of their natural and political strength, wealth, and resources of every kind.

Mr. Galt, a gentleman well known in the literary world, has been absent from Boston but a hundred days.—In that period, besides making the two passages across the Atlantic, he spent sixteen days in England—crossed over to Havre and thence to Paris, where he spent some days—visited Brussels, Antwerp, Utrecht, and Amsterdam, and passed some days in visiting the great shipyards from Amsterdam to the Humber, a distance of 50 miles long, 120 feet wide, at 24 feet deep, and has three locks, one finely constructed. It cost about five millions of dollars.

Daily Adv.

Samuel Patch, famous for jumping into the water from great heights, lately jumped into the flood below Ningara Fall, from a ladder elevated above 120 feet.—He swam to the shore with great ease.

On the 17th Mr. Clark Chatham, saved a child from drowning, which had fallen from the South-street wharf, in Philadelphia.—He is a carter, and this is the fourth child he has saved from drowning, this season.

Rensselaer School.—A school upon the principle of the Rensselaer School at Troy, is to be established at Cortland, N. Y. under the superintendence of Mr. Oatman, who has been a professor in the Troy School. Each student gives a full course of lectures and experiments on Chemistry and Natural philosophy before his fellow students under the direction of a Professor, with a free use of all the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. In the same manner he goes through with a full course of lectures on Mineralogy, Geology, Botany and Zoology, with the use of a full set of specimens on all these branches.

We have seen five of the Creek young men who have been in a course of education at the Choctaw Academy. Their appearance and behavior reflect great credit on the institution. They are now on their way home.

Chesapeake School.—A school upon the principle of the Rensselaer School at Troy, is to be established at Cortland, N. Y. under the superintendence of Mr. Oatman, who has been a professor in the Troy School. Each student gives a full course of lectures and experiments on Chemistry and Natural philosophy before his fellow students under the direction of a Professor, with a free use of all the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. In the same manner he goes through with a full course of lectures on Mineralogy, Geology, Botany and Zoology, with the use of a full set of specimens on all these branches.

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Worcester County Lyceum.—A public meeting of the Delegates who form this body will be held this day in Worcester. Among the subjects likely to be discussed, the Yeoman mentions the establishment of a County Library.

A Reading Room is to be immediately opened in Springfield.—One hundred and fifty dollars are already subscribed for its support one year. We wonder if such an establishment could be formed in this town. Although money spent in the acquisition of knowledge does not always yield six per cent, in specie, we guess such an investment would not be a bad one considered as a permanent loan. We are happy to believe that a course of Lectures, on subjects important to Mechanics, will be well received here during the coming winter.

Worcester Yeoman.

A Prospectus has been issued for a new paper in Northampton to be called the "Northampton Free Press."—Levi Strong, Jr. and Timothy Mather are to be the publishers.

A Catechism of Natural Theology.—The Christian Mirror speaks in terms of approbation of a work with this title, lately published, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland.

Public Sentiment.—There is no necessity yet, (says the Alexandria Gazette) for papers as big as barn doors. When we get Texas and Canada, and increase our States from twenty-four to forty-eight, one will be time enough to set the paper makers to work upon a large scale. The expense of the large sheets of introduced into this country (says the Palladium), must swallow up many receipts, which, under very favorable circumstances, can be derived from their publication. The large sheets too are as hostile to good taste and convenience as they are to economy.

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